

## EUROPE.

## THE CONFERENCE.

## THE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN PARIS.

## BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Press of this city says this morning that the Conference will not meet at Munich, as at first proposed, but in this city, at the time originally appointed. The envoys of the various powers, resident in this city, will represent those powers in the Conference.

## NAPOLEON'S CONFERENCE REGARDING IMPOSSIBLE—ANXIETY RESPECTING ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The London Globe, in an editorial this evening, says the present attitude of France renders a Conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible. The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

## ENGLAND STILL HESITATES.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord Stanley, alluding to the European Congress on the Roman question proposed by France, said he could not see that any good would result from the meeting of the representatives of the European Powers in a General Conference without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberation should be conducted.

## ITALY.

## UNIVERSAL AMNESTY—ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—The Italian Government has granted an universal amnesty to the adherents of Gen. Garibaldi.

Dec. 7.—The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count Lanza of Pisa was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron Rattazzi by 40 majority.

GARIBOLDI AGAIN ESCAPES—FEAR OF A NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME—THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY—SPEECH OF MENABREA—THE GOVERNMENT SUCCEEDED.

Dec. 8.—It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has again disappeared from the island of Capri, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made by the Party of Action. The speech of the French Minister of State, M. Rouher, in which he said that Italy should not take forcible possession of Rome, gave rise to an angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea informed the House that he had asked the French Government for explanations of the speech, and he expected to receive a reply from Paris by Monday. He added that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and the other European Powers; that it would be impossible to achieve that object by force. At the end of the debate a vote was taken, and the Government was sustained by the majority of the members.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Her Majesty's Theatre, one of the largest in this city, took fire last night after the audience had retired, and was totally destroyed. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss, which is very heavy, has not yet been ascertained.

## THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION—THE MAIL CONTRACT—ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

Midnight.—In the House of Peers this evening, Earl Mayo made a short speech, in which he deplored the bad taste and evil effect of the public funerals for the Fenians executed at Manchester, which had taken place in England and Ireland. Such demonstrations, he declared, showed a disposition to sanction murder. He was glad to say that every precaution had been taken by the Government to prevent or suppress any outbreak arising from the bad passions thus fomented. In the House of Commons the new mail contract concluded with the Cunard Steamship Line was unfavorably criticised, when Mr. Hunt, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, defended the action of the Government, declaring that the contract was the best one that could be made at the present time.

A GRAND FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Evening.—The obsequies of Allen, Gould, and Larkin were performed here to-day, and were the occasion of an immense manifestation of sympathy. The proceedings were similar to those reported at London, Manchester, and Cork; but, in numbers, this demonstration far exceeded any previous one. It is estimated that 50,000 men marched in the funeral procession. Good order was maintained all along the line, and the whole affair passed off quietly.

## FRANCE.

## FEAR OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Fears are entertained here of a ministerial crisis, in consequence of the last speech of M. Rouher, on the Roman question, in the Corps Legislatif.

## JOURNEY OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Evening.—Prince Napoleon is about to leave Paris for Monza, in Northern Italy, where he will meet his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel.

## GERMANY.

## CHANGES IN THE TARIFF RATES.

B. ALAN, Dec. 8.—Important changes in the existing tariff rates of the Zollverein are contemplated.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The Royal mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judd, of the Cunard line, which left New York on the 28th of November, and the Denmark, Capt. Thompson, of the New York and Liverpool line, arrived here this afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—The ship ship Lizzie, Capt. Smith, which sailed from New York for this port, has been lost, as is now long overdue. The ship Thornton, Capt. Smith, which sailed from New York for this port, has been lost, as is now long overdue. The ship Thornton, Capt. Smith, which sailed from New York for this port, has been lost, as is now long overdue.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Afternoon.—Consols, 92 1/4 for money. American securities are very quiet. Times' Consols have declined to 93. Erie has advanced to 42 1/2. Five-Twenties were at 70 1/2 to 71. Cotton market is quiet and steady; there have been sales, since the opening, of 10,000 bales. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales.

## BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship New-York, from Liverpool Nov. 26, arrived here yesterday.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 24, 1867. Manchester seems sorry to-day for what has been done. Although in the midst of the excitement of a contested election, an uninvited gloom hangs over the great city, and I think it safe to say that many who up to yesterday morning cried out for blood would now be glad if those three young men who so bravely could be brought back to finish the term of their natural lives. After the execution yesterday, the crowd dispersed in a peaceable and orderly manner, and from that time until now Manchester has been, as I have intimated, more orderly than usual.

A feeling of uneasiness and unrest seems, however, to pervade the public mind. The streets are guarded and strictly watched by bands of workmen, and the tanks and public buildings are under the surveillance of the police.

At St. John's Cathedral, where Father Gould was officiating, the Irish poor gathered in great numbers, and there was evidently a feeling of

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The French Minister of State, M. de Malaret, is quoted in the Yellow Book, as having declared that France was firmly resolved to maintain a Congress of Europe, at the end of September to be respected. A dispatch from the Marquis de Montebello, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 24th of October, 1867, is also given, in which he is quoted as saying that France was ready to accept of the Italian Government's proposals, in a dispatch dated the 5th of October, M. de Malaret is quoted as saying that France was ready to accept of the Italian Government's proposals.

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